#### Business Aotiles

LITTLE BY LITTLE. Little by little the crocus buds Swell in the April sun; Little by little the mocking-bird Builds till his nest is done.

Little by little the muskrat digs.
Till he pulls the strong dam down;
Little by little the cold winds turn
The verdant meadows brown.

Little by little, their enemies Decay the teeth, and spoil; Use SOZODONT, and circumvent Their slow, malicious toil.

DECAY OF THE TEETH Arises from various causes, but principally it may be attributed to early neglect or the indiscriminate use of tooth-powders and pastes, which give a momentary whiteness to the treth while they corrole the enamel. The finely use of that delicate arcmatic tooth-wash, Fragrant SOZODONT, will speedly arrest the progress of decay, harden the gums, and impart a delightful fragrance to the breath. It reproves those rayages which people sustain in their teeth from the use of sweet and acid articles. A .- Boken's Bittens since 1828 acknowledged to be by ran the rest and finish Stomach Bitters made, whether taken FUREOF with wines or liquors.

Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned South American appetizer, cures dyspensia, &c.

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# New-Dork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1890.

# TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The retirement of Prince Bismarck is to pe followed by an active German Colonial policy. - Sir Samuel Baker, in a letter, sharply criti cises the English policy in Equatorial Africa. Dom Pedro is seriously ill at Cannes. ==== A yacht capsized off Toronto and all on board are supposed to have perished. —— The downfall of Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, was due to scandals regarding his private life. === G. W. S. comments upon the current news in London.

Congress.-Both branches in session. == Senate: Nominations received from the President included those of Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles to be Major-General, and General L. A. Grant, of Minneapolis, to be Assistant Secretary of War. - House: The Senate joint resolution providing for the establishment of an immigrant station on Ellis Island was passed.

Domestic.-The names of the directors of the pened in the Mississippi River levees. High license has been found to work well in New-Bedford. == The election for two members of the Rhode Island Legislature in Newport was carried by the Democrats. —— The Sioux held their last council on the old reservation in Dakota. The Mormons at their annual meeting in I tah were surprised that no more prophetic revelations were to be expected.

City and Suburban.-Warrants for the arrest of election officers in Jersey City were issued: twelve-were arrested. = General Sieldes and others testified before the Senate Committee on Cities. === The New-York and New-York East Methodist Episcopal conferences were continued. The annual spring games of the 7th Regiment were held. === Two men were blown to fragments by a dynamite explosion at Baychester. = Stocks dull and reactionary, closing steady.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Clear or fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 52 degrees; lowest, 38; average, 441-4.

After an almost unparalleled rainfall during the last winter, warm sun, strong winds and dry weather prevail on the Californian coast. The fruit crop this year promises to be unusually large, but a considerable amount of the richest wheat land along the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers, which overflowed their banks a short time ago, will have to be fallow this year, as no crop can be sown there for

There are few branches of sport more exhilarating than that of tandem driving, or which require a greater degree of skill on the part of the person who handles the ribbons. The first tandem club was organized in England thirty-five years ago, just after the Crimean War, by the army officers stationed at Woolwich. The New-York Tandem Club, of which a description will be found in another column. was formed in 1884, and was reorganized last year upon a new and still more satisfactory

Dom Pedro's illness seems to have reacked a critical stage, although his physicians assert that he is not in immediate danger. At his advanced age recovery can hardly be expected from any serious ailment, and he is known to be suffering from a complication of diseases. The circumstances of his expulsion from his throne and his country in his old age were not without elements of pathos, and a sympathetic world was moved to compassion. The same feeling will be renewed now that he is known to be nearing his end; but public sympathy will be misdirected if it obscures appreciation of the thoroughly bad system of government for which he and his house were responsible in Brazil.

Lord Rosebery's declaration in the course of his speech at Edinburgh last week that the next general election is expected to settle the Irish question, either in one way or another, at any rate for a generation, is exceedingly suggestive and important. By many it is regarded as an admission that if, on the occasion of the next appeal to the country, the latter once more gives a verdict against Home Rule, the Gladstonians will acquiesce in the decision. Home Rule would no longer form part of their platform, and they would become reconciled to the body of Unionist-Liberals. Our Lonto-day. draws attention to the fact that Lord | ers need to be told that Buffalo has done

Rosebery is deep in Mr. Gladstone's confidence, | her best to inflame the ambition of all those high in the councils of the party, and desig- who desire to make something out of Niagara nated by the Grand Old Man himself as his by offering a big prize to the genius who dissuccessor. The utterances of the ex-Secretary covers a plan of handling the Falls for her of Foreign Affairs are therefore entitled to be regarded as the expression, not only of his own less, but merely that she loves her own boom views, but as those also of the entire body of English Gladstonian Liberals.

In promoting General Miles to the Major-Generalship left vacant by the death of General Crook, the President has undoubtedly pleased the American public and correctly interpreted its wishes. General Miles's gallantry has been frequently exhibited under trying circumstances, and his skill as a military leader has accomplished many difficult tasks in the subjugation of savages. He was in line of promotion, and his is a case where it was really earned. It is too often the case that accident and not merit adds stars to the shoulder-strap.

MORMONISM AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. No political party in this country favors the practice of polygamy, or the disloyal spirit which animates the Mormon hierarchy. Not or countenance either, if they could decide on that subject apart from the supposed interests of party. Yet a few Democratic managers, caring more for success and the offices than for the public virtue or welfare, have placed their party in the attitude of a bulwark of Mormon depravity and disloyalty. Against the wishes of the Democrats as well as the Republicans of Idaho, for both desired that Territory admitted with a constitution excluding Mormons from suffrage, these leaders have resisted the admission on the ground that the Constitution of Idaho persecutes Mormons for their religious beliefs. The evident object is to secure the political support of Mormon voters scattered over far-Western States. Whether there has been any secret bargain or not, as some evidence indicated two years ago, the Democratic managers expect that the heads of the Mormon Church will control the votes of their followers, and help the party which helps

This is not a religious question. The Mormons are not disfranchised because they hold certain beliefs or have certain forms of worship, but because they are lawbreakers and enemies of the United States. The testimony taken not long ago in the United States court in Utah showed that the so-called Church had been for thirty years nothing less than a disloyal conspiracy against the authority of the Government; that it had perpetrated crimes without number in its resistance to the Government and in maintaining its despotic power over the lives and property of residents in Utah; that its practice of polygamy in defiance of law was but one of many forms of systematic and persistent disloyalty; and that the spirit of hostility to the Government had not abated in the least, but was constantly fostered by the socalled religious teachers. The United States refuses to admit the avowed and sworn enemies of the Government to participation in suffrage. It refuses to treat deliberate and persistent law breakers as worthy of a share in the government of the Nation.

Religious belief is free in this country, but men of all shades of belief are required to obey the laws. Whoever chooses to hold a religious belief that requires from him acts which the laws of the United States forbid is entirely free to leave this country, and to find a residence in any other which does not prohibit those acts. But it is no new thing to find Democratic leaders fostering hostility to the Government by appeals to religious feeling. That is precisely what they are doing at this time in Wisconsin. The settled policy of the Government from its earliest days has been to uphold free public schools as necessary to the safety of popular suffrage. Since the laws of the country are framed and its official busi-World's Fair were sent to Springfield to be in- ness transacted in the English language, educaserted in the charter. === Fresh crevasses have | tion in that tongue has been required in all schools supported at the public expense. The Germans, Frenchmen or Italians who come to this country to live, if they wish to take part in its government, should at least suffer their children to become able to read the Constitution and laws of the United States in English. But by appealing to the prejudice against English and non-sectarian schools, the Democratic managers are hoping to capture a State.

The tendency of these acts is to push out of the Democratic party men who believe in American freedom. For American freedom does not mean license to everybody to break the laws, or to disregard the established policy of the Nation, as his own notions or beliefs may prompt. It means faithful obedience to the laws and loyal fidelity to the institutions which have been established and found necessary here for the defence of the rights and welfare of all. No other form of disloyalty is more dangerous than that which, in order to gain some partisan advantage, strives to array the adherents of this or that religious belief against the Government and its established in-

# THE LATEST NIAGARA SCHEME.

It is a utilitarian age, the twilight of the poets, but the high noon of the practical man. Hence it is that the Falls of Niagara are not allowed to pursue their career of beauty and grandeur in peace. The utilitarians never can gaze upon them without becoming a prey to anguish as they reflect that here are millions Committee at Washington that now was the upon millions of gallons of water going to time to get together, go to work and pass the waste-falling just for fun. A quarter of a bill. century ago one Robinson endeavored to extract fame and cash for himself out of the Falls by sailing through the Whirlpool Rapids in the Maid of the Mist. Since then a large number of enterprising gentlemen, having a good eye for the main chance, have devoted their energies to the inspiring problem, How can the Falls be made to earn an honest penny? Tentatively answering the question they have walked over them on wires and jumped into them from bridges, and swam through them in barrels, in the meantime estimating that they were dealing with a hydraulic force equal to 2,000,000 horse-power. One of the band proposed to set up under the Falls a gigantic wheel. and then by means of insulated cables and things supply electricity to all the cities between Boston and Chicago at prices warranted to defy competition. In the eloquent circular devoted to this brilliant scheme it was stated that the power which was to be generated are least agreeable. Continuous rains, dampcould be propelled eight times around the world-and it wasn't a very good day for propelling power when the circular was composed.

It is useless to remind these persons that "if eyes were made for seeing," Niagara is "it own excuse for being." They look upon such talk as nonsense, regarding no excuse as valid which does not appeal to the pocket. Last Vear some of them endeavored to induce the Legislature to give them a lift. They called themselves the Niagara Hydraulic Electrical Company, and the interesting little bill which they tried to get through at Albany allowed the concern "to place, construct and erect all the machinery for the manufacture and production of electricity and other power under the waterfall at Niagara, and in such manner as it may require for its purpose." It occurred to our lawmakers that this was a particularly don correspondent, in his dispatch published good bill to kill, and they killed it. Our read-

benefit. It is not that Buffalo loves nature more. The prize has not yet been awarded, but a brand new Niagara Falls speculation has made its appearance. It is a tunnel this time. and on paper is one of the most impressive of bores. We read that "the company has acquired land valued at \$750,000, which has of climate than is offered there. Asheville, in been surveyed and apportioned into sites to accommodate 238 mills of 500 horse-power each, or 119,000 horse-power in all, which is the estimate of the capacity of the contemplated tunnel." All the machinery in Buffalo's factories and workshops is to be driven by the electricity which will be generated at the Falls by this company, while all her horse-cars are to be propelled and all her houses are to be lighted by the same current.

While awaiting further details of the enterprise we may be allowed to say that it has only to meet the dizzy high expectations of its projectors to prove a big thing. There is money one-quarter of the Democratic voters would aid in it, any quantity of it. But it remains to be seen if it can be extracted. The prize will doubtless be awarded just as soon as the tunnel is completed.

CHICAGO AT HER BEST. After the proceedings of Friday afternoon in Chicago no professional sceptic in existence can be so audacious as to doubt that, whether there is to be a Columbus Fair in 1893 or not, an immense amount of contemporaneous human interest is going to lie around loose in the interim. And this is a good thing. According to current hymnology the world is a vale of tears. Without accepting this melancholy dogma at par, there is no use in denying that a large supply of grief has been put into circulation of late years. Our climate has been degenerating ever since the blizzard; at the present moment the Mississippi is too full to run straight; a baseball fight is on; Bismarck has resigned; iced drinks are going to be frightfully expensive; Old Grimes is dead; Yale and Harvard can't agree to a dual league; Joseph H. Choate and D. L. Moody don't like Sunday newspapers: rapid transit is in the air, and nowhere else; the churches can't agree as to what ails the heathen; and cats are multiply ing incontinently in every back-yard. And hence it is that we owe a debt of gratitude that we can never pay to the resolute band of West Siders who refused to be butchered to make a Chicago holiday, and to their gallant and intrepid leader, the Hon. Carter Harrison, a veritable and well-approved son of thunder.

The occasion was a meeting of subscribers to the hypothetical guarantee fund which has been waxing and waning in the most erratic and mysterious manner for the last three months, and the business on hand was to elect directors of the World's Fair. The entrails had been inspected, and the auspices all appeared to be favorable, when suddenly it was announced, in behalf of a number of painstaking and selfsacrificing gentlemen, that they had prepared a list of forty immortals for the purpose of saving unnecessary trouble and delay. This might have been all right, but the West Siders intuitively perceived that it was all wrong, Then arose Carter Harrison to his full height. plus the height of a solid-bottomed chair. "I do not want a ring fair." he cried, in tones that instantaneously converted the welkin into an alarm clock and waked the cchoes : " I want a Chicago people's fair." There has been a supposition that a World's Fair is what is wanted, but let that pass. A large and indisputable gauntlet had been thrown down, and there was a tumultuous rush to pick it up, while two thousand throats exploded and the air was filled with scrapple. But Carter Harrison had not finished. He is a man of peace, but he knows tion that Caesar was a good man, a shudde passed over the assemblage, and the benevolent individual who had loaned him a pig-sticker, on the supposition that he desired to refresh himself with a sausage, fainted dead away.

Such was the beginning of hostilities, but r man lives who is fit to describe what followed: ray, more, it wasn't fit to be described. As expurgated and merely categorical version of the proceedings is quite enough. Suffice it to say that it was made to appear beyond peradventure that Germans and Scandinavians. Catholics and Calvinists, doctors, lawyers, and the reverend clergy are all "kicking" in the most agile and aggressive manner; that the South Side Elevated Read and the First National Bank, and, for aught we know, Baby Anson have entered into an unholy alliance to thrust into the sewer those whom the Chicago press is wont to describe as the hoi populi, and to capture and appropriate to themselves all the glory and renown in sight: that the excitement produced by Carter Harrison's allusion to Caesar was nothing but a zephyr to the burricane that raged when the chairman was accused of having concealed a ham about his person for use in an emergency; that the guarantee fund is just where it was before; and that it was unanimously resolved, in view of the character and enthusiasm, the capacity and resources, the brains and blood and native worth of those present, and the eternal fitness of things, to telegraph to the World's Fair

# SPRING JOURNEYS.

The advantages of New-York as a summer resort are appreciated by Western enthusiasts like Mr. Halstead. During the heated period when every one who can abandon business and home takes refuge at the seaside or in the mountains, the hotels are filled with guests who do not find the climate inclement. As a summer resort much may be said in favor of New-York, notwithstanding the sudden leaps and bounds of the temperature during July and the all-pervading humidity during August. The winters, moreover, are so mild that the city is invariably crowded with strangers from December to March. The most sanguine optimist however, will hesitate to recommend the climate during March and April. These are the two months when the conditions of residence here ness and raw, blustering weather interfere seriously with the enjoyment of life. The spring climate here is superior to that of New-England, the midlands of New-York and the Western prairies, but even at the best it subjects the strongest constitution to a severe strain. There is no other period of the year when there is so much sickness, or when convalescence is so laborious and disappointing. The New-York autumn is perfect in its way. but the early spring is debilitating and something to be dreaded and avoided if possible

There is a growing tendency among New-Yorkers in favor of substituting a spring vacation for a summer outing. March is the month when thousands are prostrated with pneumonia and other forms of severe illness; and in early April convalescence is seriously retarded by damp weather, raw winds and a backward climate. This is the time of year when invalids who have reached a certain

stage in the process of recovery are unable to | many outside of Russia, not knowing the facts, make progress. It is the season when complaints of being "run down" are most frequently heard from business men. Spring journeys are becoming almost as popular and as necessary as summer vacations; but there is a much narrower range of itineraries. The ordinary summer resorts are excluded from the lists. Washington and Fortress Monroe are centres of attraction for short journeys, but those in search of health require a more decided change the North Carolina mountains, is easily reached from New-York, and is rapidly becoming one of the best known spring resorts, and with the picturesque valley of the French Broad close at hand and with a dry, invigorating climate, it is deservedly a popular region for invalids and tourists. The temperature there, however, is lower at this season than is agreeable, and a warmer climate is required by many who are afflicted with what may be described roughly as spring fever. The Florida hotels are crowded during April, but this is by no means the best mouth for a journey in that quarter. It is remarkable that there is not more travel

at this season in the direction of the West Indies. There are many islands, especially among the Windward and Leeward groups, which can be visited during April and May with the most satisfactory results. St. Thomas has seen its best days, and has only tolerable hotel accommodations; but Martinique, Barbados, Dominica, Trinidad and Curacoa are most charming resorts at this season, and are well adapted for the purposes of a spring outing. A voyage to the tropics is altogether delightful, except to victims of sea-sickness. Overcoats and wraps will be used only the first night out from New-York, and under blue skies and over smooth seas the traveller will be borne southward to islands which are as healthful as they are beautiful. The English islands, especially Barbados and Trinidad, have excellent hotels, and Americans are always to be found there. The climate is not enervating if one remains there for a month or six weeks, and there are marked advantages. especially for invalids, in an outing made in that quarter. Martinique is a lovely spot, which can be opportunely visited at this time of year: and the quaint Dutch island of Curacoa, off the coast of Venezuela, offers many attractions to tourists. Current impressions of the climate of the Windward and Leeward islands are most erroneous. The heat is not intense. The sanitary conditions are excellent, especially when there is English administration of the local government. The itineraries ordinarily include these islands among the wintering places, but they properly belong in the lists of spring resorts.

#### TOLSTOI'S "KREUTZEE SONATA."

A recent dispatch from Moscow stated that the University and College of Husbandry at that city had been closed by the Government on account of disorders among the students, and that these disorders were due to "the arbitrary action of the director, who prohibited the circulation among the students of the Krentzer Sonata,' a work of Count Tolstoi, the social reformer." This is Count Tolstoi's latest book, and it has not been published yet. the approval of the censor being withheld Russian methods of directing educational matters are seldom such as conduce to any other ends than the carrying out of autocratic police policies; but in this case there is substantial ground for believing that the director of the Moscow University was really acting justifiably, and for the best interests of the students. To judge intelligently such a matter, some knowledge of the character of the prohibited book is necessary; and this knowledge is seasonably furnished by "The Universal Review" for March, which publishes a paraphrase, with literal extracts, of Tolstoi's "Kreutzer Sonata," his rights; and when he said that the names | by Mr. E. J. Dillon, who claims the permission proposed were the names of good men, but of the author for the article. Now, while such added to the concession the portentous declara- a paraphrase cannot convey the details of the work, and may through condensation tend in some respects to misrepresentation, it no doubt presents a sufficiently faithful outline sketch to afford a basis for criticism. Mr. Dillon, moreover, has at the most important points given the exact language of Count Tolstoi, so that it is not possible to go very far astray in forming an opinion of the work and its ten-

Judging it then from Mr. Dillon's paraphrase and the accompanying criticisms from the author's revised edition, it appears to be a truly remarkable piece of literature, but most assuredly not of a character to commend to the attention and study of callow, impressionable youth. It seems to be an incongruous mixture of Zola, Schopenhauer, and the author's own wildest Socialist vagaries. Its purpose is said marriage as at present arranged. Its effect, however, is something quite different, owing to the flagrantly inartistic and infelicitous management of the subject-matter, the illogicality of the plot, and the undue predominance of that morbid and unwholesome parody of realism which constitutes the chief motive in Dosteieffsky's "Crime and Punishment." It is a nightmare story of a man-presumably mad as a March hare-vho, having ceased to love his wife, became furiously jealous of her without the least substintial justification, and who finally marders for in the most wanton and herrible manner, and is acquitted by a Russian jury after pleading guilty to the indictment. The murder itself is described with a fulness of detail which mikes it very unpleasant and certainly not ediling reading. But the real mischief of the back lies in its palpable justification of the crims, the murderer being pictured as quite satisfied with his action, and as being supported in this view by the jury which tried him. Count Toktoi's own peculiar doctrine is, not neatly toyetailed into, but put in juxtaposition with, this new view of wife murder. Apparently-though the whole composition is full o obscurities-he means to con tend that such cimes, or such methods of dissolving the nupital bonds, will be employed so long as people that their eyes to the supreme wisdom and spritual attitude of the Tolstoian

This hypothesis is partly Schopenhauer and partly pure noisense. It is, broadly, to the effect that wha Tolstoi calls "low animalism" (which is his pirese for human nature as it is) must be so brought under subjection that marriage will be solely and simply a union of minds. Of course, the logical conclusion of this reform is the extinction of the human race: but that Tolsbi, like Schopenhauer, regards as eminently descrable. Now it will be perceived at once that, while the so-called reformatory element of the "Krentzer Sonata" is entirely in the air, inpracticable, wild, unattainablethe element nost calculated to impress young and unformel minds is that which extenuates murder and hints, if it does not assert, the right of the naritally unhappy to release themselves by assassination. Mr. Dillon, indeed, plainly says that the book could not be presented to the English or the American public as it stands, that it will require much softening to render if acceptable. Yet the Russian university stutents, the most excitable, visionary and plastic youth in the world, probably, think that they are outraged when so dangerous and

might sympathize with these foolish young men. If Mr. Dillon has told the truth, and all the truth, about the "Kreutzer Sonata," the action of the Moscow University director in prohibiting its circulation was judicious and proper, nor will the world be the loser if the book is never published, either in or out of Russia.

It is to be hoped that our Methodist friends of the New-York Conference will not feel that they have been inhospitably received in this city because evidences of the presence of pickpockets in the church where they are holding their meetings have been furnished and detectives have been appointed to save the ministers from further depredations. New-York as a whole is not responsible for the existence of a few pickpockets, and the Methodist clergymen as a whole, we take it, are too well versed in the ways of the world and the devices of the ungodly to be easy victims of the nimble-fingered fraternity. The finding of a pistol cartridge in one of the pews of the church is a singular though not a potally mysterious occurrence but it hardly demands the appointment of a special investigating committee.

Facts are stubborn things, and the fact that there was a large vote in Rhode Island this year is not only a stubborn but an uncomfortable thing for the opponents of ballot reform to buck against. If voters were disfranchised, as they are ndustriously proclaiming, why don't the returns

that the legal fees for deputies' services are not arge enough. We are not prepared to accept is judgment as to that, but the fee system, whether ample or not, is an iniquitous system and ought to be abolished. It leaves the public at the mercy of the Sheriff and his men. The public should receive all the proceeds of the office, and should defray all its expenses. If there is a surplus, it should go to the public treasury; if a deficiency, the public should make it up.

Chicago issues promises as freely and as regularly as the Thirteen Colonies used to issue paper money. But the country wants a "show-down

Are peaches really to become a delicious memory only? The velvety, luscious, sun-kissed peach, which is a delight to the eye and nectar on the tongue-is it to fade slowly but surely into a reminiscence, We chronicled the other day the shutting down of a factory in Delaware levoted to the making of peach baskets and crates-an item which had a portentous look and ound. Now we observe that at a meeting of the Kent County Grange, held at Dover, Del., last week a committee was appointed "to consider what new crops we can, this year at least, substitute for the peach crop." But there is a gleam of silver in the midst of the lining of even this black cloud. It is the saving clause-"this year at least." For this year the Kent County Grange plainly has no hope; but after this year-what? The committee made no report, from which we take the liberty of inferring that the necessity of "substitute for the peach crop" is not so pressing as it seemed at the time the committee was

This is a good time for Mr. Cleveland to write another letter on the subject of ballot reform.

It is not yet clear whether Mayor Grant will resign from Tammany Hall or will wait to be thrown out by Mr. Croker. That he must go is nevitable. Mr. Croker has said so. "The Tammany man who betrays a public trust betrays Tammany as well," says Mr. Croker. "It makes no difference who he is, out he should go!" Mr. Mayor, will you stand upon the order of your going, or go at once? Or, do you think you are bigger man than Croker?

The Czar receives a good salary, but he earns It is worth a good deal to dodge bombs for

rose as one man and resigned, for no other reason | powerful engines to haul it. If these pills were placed than that one of its members had been discharged side by side they would make a line nearly 6,500 miles picture of the mad riot of crime in Kearny when it was deprived of the visible embodiment of the strong arm of the law in the persons of what has doubtless at some time been termed Kearny's "finest." The appalling character of the calamity is somewhat mitigated by the fact that Kearny's police force consisted of only five men; and it is gratifying to note that the Township Committee met the emergency in a truly gallant fashion, and promptly swore in three new police-\_

If Commissioner Beattle can dispose of the dirt in the streets as easily as he can shake off his so-called principles, this will soon be a fine town

Miss Clara Barton, president of the American National Red Cross, speaks in most cordial praise moddhists, of course, desire to sit on the ground, to be the exposure of the evils which attend of the conduct of the people of Louisville in their and who wear a sieve over their mouth when drinkrecent trying experience. After commending their "admirable courage and good sense," she says: "In a large experience I have never seen any disaster so efficiently handled, nor have I known efforts of relief to be better directed." This is highly creditable to Louisville, and so is that city's determination to care for all the sufferers by the disaster.

It is proposed to keep foreigners who are not citizens out of the American Navy. This is right. Patriotism is the cornerstone upon which the American naval and military systems rest.

The attitude maintained by the British Government in the midst of the universal manifestations of uneasiness on the part of the Continental Powers is of a nature to reassure all except the English people themselves. For the Queen is staying at Aix les-Bains, her Prime Minister, Lore Salisbury, is at Nice, the Prince of Wales and his second son, George, are in Germany, as are also the Duke of Edinburgh and his son Alfred. Prince Albert Victor is somewhere on the Indian Ocean, half way between Bombay and Aden, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are likewise at sea en route to Singapore. In fact, the Princess Louise of Wales and her banker husband, the popular Dake of Fife, are left as the senior representatives in Great Britain of the Royal family, and as the members thereof who stand nearest in succession to the throne. It is difficult to imagine the complications which might ensue if anything were to happen to the Queen while in France at the present moment. For never before in Eng lish history has there been a time when the Sovereign, the Prime Minister, the Heir Apparent and the two princes next in line of succession have all been absent from the United Kingdom at the

There is no more reason why Grant should have had those "auctioneer's fees" than there was why the Aldermen of 1884 should take Sharp's \$500, 000. Both were "extra compensation," and each was as honest as the other.

The postal officials at the Isthmus are making strenuous efforts to effect the substitution of Colon for Aspinwall as the official name of the eastern terminus of the Panama Railway. They have determined to return as misdirected all correspondence addressed to Aspinwall-a decision which will cause great annoyance and confusion in the town, where at least one-half of the letters are received under that designation. If the Colombian authorities are in earnest in their attempt to efface the American name of that forforn and pestilential town, they must also stop all trains on the Panama Railway and suppress the leading newspaper of the Isthmus. Passeninsidious a book is withheld from them, and gers by that line invariably purchase tickets, not

for Colon, but for Aspinwall, and in the timetables as advertised the American rather than the Spanish name is used. The French, during the period of canal occupation, displayed a marked preference for Colon, but the English-speaking residents and the colored population adhered tenaciously to the American name. officials are now impressed with the necessity of honoring the discoverer of the new world by insisting that one of the most wretched towns if South America shail be known by his name.

### PERSONAL.

General Alfred H. Terry is at his home at News Haven, Conn., in poor health. The present Emperor of China was vaccinated when

he was two years old and when, of course, there was no idea that he would ever ascend the throne. A recent visitor offered some words of condoler to the widow of General Crook, in reply to which Mrs. Crook said: "Some years ago I met the widow of a great soldier. Her husband had just died, she was inconsolable. She asked me, weeping: 'How can I bear it!' I said to her: 'Bear it as a brave soldier's wife ought.' How often she same to me after that and repeated the words to me; and now those same words come back to me."

The Rev. Dr. Bartol is expected to return to

The Vienna correspondent of "The London Times" says that M. Tisza, the Hungarian statesman, looks like a very aged and feeble old gentleman, his white beard, his stoop and his large, tinted spectacles giving him an air of senility, whereas, in fact, he is but fifty-nine years old, the same age as the Emperor Francis Joseph, who stands upright as an asb. M. Tisza speaks in Parliament his voice is so low and quavering that the whole House must be hushed to hear him. In his opinions, character and manner of Sheriff Sickles's arithmetic makes it appear | living M. Tisza has hardly a trait in common with the mass of Hungarians. A Calvinist, a Liberal, a man of bourgeois simplicity, modest in his surround man of bourgeois simplicity, modest in his surroundings and petty in his expenditure, he is the exact
opposite or those dashing, spendthrift cavalier magnates whom he has governed with so light but firm
a touch. The Endget allows the Prime Minister
20.000 florins a year for table money, but M. Tisza
gives one official banquot a year, and no sort of other
entertainment all the year round. M. Tisza has never
kept a private carriage, but hires a cab by the year,
and, according to common report, he was for a long
time driven by one of the most fill-conditioned jarvies
in Buda-Pestih, Mmc Tisza used often to complain
of the lontish fellow's incivility, but her husband would
answer, "Ah well, poor Schneider, If it were known
that I had dismissed him, he could get employment
nowhere cise!" This little story paints the man.

Sir George Bowen, the former Governor of New-Zealand, relates that among the loyal Maori chiefs whom he invited to meet the Duke of Edinburgh when the latter visited the colony was one of the original signers of the treaty of Waitangi in 1840, who had ever since been a firm friend of the English. One of the Anglican bishops afterward said to the Governor; Do you know, sir, the antecedents of that old "Do you know, sir, the antecedents of that old heathen?" "No, my dear lishop," was the reply, "but I do know that he brought 500 of his chansmen into the field to fight for the Queen, so I invited him to meet the Queen's son," "Well," continued the lishop, "when I first arrived in New-Zealand, that chief came to me and said that he wished to be baptized. I knew that he had two wives, so I told him that he must first persuade one of them to return to her family. He said he feared that would be difficult; but that he would see what could be done, and come back to me in two hooths. When he returned he exclaimed; "Now, missionary, you may baptize me, for I have only one wife. I asked: "What have you done with our dear sister, your first wife! He replied, smacking his lips: "I have eaten her."

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Now that Mr. Bellumy has made \$16,000 by "Looking Backward," he can look forward without any pe-cuniary apprehensions. By the way, "The Hartford reminds us that Lot's wife was not so fortunate as Mr. Bellamy, for she only carned her satt by looking

Rushing the Free Delivery.—Mr. Greene Gage (of Plum Creek, stopping Letter-carrier)—Have ye got any letters for me!

Carrier—But I don't know you sir!

Mr. Greene Gage—S'pose not; I only come to taown yesterday. But look through your har; I ain't got time to go to the postoffice to day!—(Puck. Mr. Bashful-I do so love Boston bread, you know.

Miss Waiting (seizing her chance)-Now, do you know, I am Boston bred.

Tableau-Engagement, Easter wedding.

An exchange speaks of a "colored chicken thicf."
It is no more reprehensible to steal a colored chicken that it is to carry off a fewl that has not undergone the coloring process.—(Norristown Herald,

This is sometimes called the greatest pill consuming country in the world, but this honor probably becountry over five and a half million pills are swallowed Not many towns are called upon to undergo daily, or one pill a week for every soul in the King, such an experience as Kearny, N. J., has just passed through. The other night its entire police force tons, making a train load which would require two rose as one man and resigned, for no other roses.

strain on a man's conscience to sell chromos," re-marked the artist to his friend, the picture dealer, "It would be a much harder strain on mine to keep them," was the answer of the dealer, who was some-thing of a connoisseur himself.—(Ferre Haute Express,

It would sound a little awkward to say that the typewriter is mightier than the sword, but that is the modern equivalent of the well-known quotation. P. 8,

-The machine, and not the girl, is referred to. Miss Fussanfeather-Are you going to saratoga next

summer!

Mrs. Overgalter—No. I think I will stay home and nse tee. It will be quite as expensive, I fauncy.—(Youlers Statesman. A clergyman declared the other day that no people are so humane in their treatment of the lower animals

as the Americans. But what about the Buddhists, who, in order to avoid destroying life, carry a broom with which to sweep away insects, when they, the ing water lest they might swallow and so destroy some living creature? John Doe-Are you carrying a mortgage on your

house I Richard Roc-Yes: and, strange to say, I'm carrying it because I can't lift it.—(Boston Transcript. The peach growers of the "Peninsula" declare that

there will be no Delaware peaches this year; and this time there is apparently some foundation for their statement. Teacher—What's the past tense of see! Puril—Seed. "What's your authority for that form!" "A sign in the crocery store." "What does it say! "Timothy seed."—(Linghamton Republican.

Not long ago a noted evangelist made the follows

ing announcement at one of his meetings; "The services to morrow will be for women only. Pastors of churches will be admitted, but no men. remark is in line with the old adage that there are three sexes, men, women and elergymen. A TRIBUTE TO THE OLD MAN.

While mothers are in every clime Extelled in verse from time to time. Who plods along with nary a rhymol Your father.

Who is it puts the key at night Beneath the mat, just out of sight, And in the bailway leaves a light? Your father. And when you seek the burlesque show And want a seat in the front row, Who got the last an hour ago I Your father.

Who goes along out to the track And puts up when for cash you lack And with you cheerily walks back! Your father.

Who, when the pot is nice and fat, Soon lays your self esteem out flat. And whis with seven high held pat!

And when your head begins to grow,

And when your by you to go slow.
Who is it warns you to go slow.
And tells you lots you didn't know?
Your father.
—(Washington Post. Trouble in the squadron, ch? What touchy fellows naval officers are, anyway. Almost as much so as

church choir. He-Now that you have made me the happiest of mortals, can I kies you!

She (Girton girl) Never having had any personal exterience of your osculatory abilities, Mr. Gesner. I do not know if you can, but you may.-(Pick Me Up.

The latest verbal monstro-lty suggested is the word "manuprint," to be used as a verb, adjective or

noun for work done with the typewriting machine. A case came up in the Court over which Judge Brill presides in St. Faul, in which a big colored woman was a witness. She testined that she had whipped her little hoy very severely, and as she went on with the story of the exceedingly stift beating she had administered, the Judge's clear brow grow a little darker, and he interrupted her to ask fi it had been necessary to clustise the boy so severely. The colored hady looked astonished at the question. Gazing innecessary to chastise the boy so severely haty tooked astonished at the question, tently at the Court, she inquired: "Jedge, was you cher de father of was you eber de father of

mulatter boy?"

"No. no." said the Judge, hastily.

"Then, Jedge, you don't know numn' about case."—(Minneapolis Journal.